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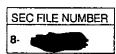
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Expires: January 31, 2007

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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORSECTION **FORM X-17A-5**

FEB 25 2008



Washington, DC **FACING PAGE** Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuand to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

PART III

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING_	January 1, 2007 AN	D ENDING Dec	cember 31, 2007
A. RE	GISTRANT IDENTIFICATION		Conumissi
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER CenterPo	int M&A Advisors	teles County	in the second second
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BU	SINESS (Do not use P O Box No))	FIRM I.D. NO.
21550 Oxnard Street, Suite 960			
	(No and Street)		
Woodland Hills	CA		91367
(City)	(State)	(Zr	p Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF P Harold Chris Bandouveris	ERSON TO CONTACT IN REGAR	D TO THIS REPO	ORT (818) 593-7907
		(/	Area Code - Telephone Number
B. ACC	COUNTANT IDENTIFICATION	ON	
NDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT	vhose opinion is contained in this R	eport*	
Breard & Associates, Inc. Certified Pu			
	(Name - if individual, state last, first, mide	tle name)	
9221 Corbin Avenue, Suite 170	Northridge	CA	91324
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zıp Code)
CHECK ONE:			
Certified Public Accountant			PROCESS
☐ Public Accountant		\$, HOUESSED
☐ Accountant not resident in Uni	ted States or any of its possessions		PROCESSED FEB 2 9 2008
	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY		THOMSON FINANCIAL
			. WANACIAL
			

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of Information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

SEC 1410 (06-02)

^{*}Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption See Section 240 17a-5(e)(2)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

Ι, _	Ha	rold Chris Bandouveris		, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my	kno	wledge and belief the accompanying financial s CenterPoint M&A Advisors	statemen	nt and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
of		December 31		07, are true and correct 1 further swear (or affirm) that
nei	ther	• • •	upal offi	cer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
		TIM GERSDORFF Commission # 1686984 Notary Public - California Los Angeles County My Comm. Expires Sep 7, 2010		Harold C, Bernda Signature
		Notary Public Notary Public (check all applicable boxes)		Title
MMMMMMM	(b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	Facing Page Statement of Financial Condition. Statement of Income (Loss) Statement of Changes in Cash Flows Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordina Computation of Net Capital		·
	(h) (ı) (j)	Computation for Determination of Reserve Re Information Relating to the Possession or Con A Reconciliation, including appropriate explan Computation for Determination of the Reserve A Reconciliation between the audited and una	itrol Requation of Require	uirements Under Rule 15c3-3 the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
	(m)	consolidation An Oath or Affirmation A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report A report describing any material inadequacies for	ound to e	exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit

^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240 17a-5(e)(3)



Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors CenterPoint M&A Advisors, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of CenterPoint M&A Advisors, Inc. as of December 31, 2007, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CenterPoint M&A Advisors, Inc. as of December 31, 2007, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedules I, II, and III is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Breard & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

read of associates Inc

Northridge, California February 23, 2008

CenterPoint M&A Advisors, Inc. Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2007

Assets

Cash Accounts receivable Furniture & equipment, net Security deposit Prepaid expenses Organization costs, net Total assets	\$ 	224,727 12,500 29,708 961 1,303 125 269,324
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities Accounts payable Pension payable Total liabilities	\$ 	6,000 67,003 73,003
Stockholders' equity Common stock, \$1 par value, 2,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding Additional paid-in capital Retained earnings	_	2,000 48,000 146,321
Total stockholders' equity		196,321
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$</u>	269,324

CenterPoint M&A Advisors, Inc. Statement of Income For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Revenues

Advisory fees	\$	933,275
Interest income		28,582
Other income		35,000
Total revenues		996,857
Expenses		
Employee compensation and benefits		807,527
Professional fees		41,124
Occupancy		37,365
Communications		9,620
Other operating expenses		79,915
Total expenses		975,551
Net income (loss) before income tax provision		21,306
Income tax provision		800
Net income (loss)	<u>\$</u>	20,506

CenterPoint M&A Advisors, Inc. Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

	ommon Stock	P	ditional aid - In Capital		Retained Carnings		Total
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$ 2,000	\$	48,000	\$	125,815	\$	175,815
Net income (loss)	 			_	20,506		20,506
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 2,000	\$	48,000	<u>\$</u>	146,321	<u>\$</u>	196,321

CenterPoint M&A Advisors, Inc. Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)		\$	20,506
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash			
provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation	\$ 9,183		
Amortization	100		
(Increase) decrease:			
Accounts receivable	78,830		
(Decrease) increase in:			
Accounts payable	4,001		
Payroll taxes payable	(62,848)		
Income taxes payable	(1,302)		
Pension payable	 32,003		
Total adjustments			59,967
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities			80,473
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of furniture & equipment	 (18,997)		
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	•		(18,997)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net increase (decrease) in cash			61,476
Cash at beginning of year			163,251
Cash at end of year		<u>\$</u>	224,727
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the year for			
Income taxes	\$ 800		
Interest	\$ _		

Note 1: GENERAL AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

CenterPoint M&A Advisors, Inc. (the "Company"), is a California corporation that was incorporated on January 20, 2004. In August 2006, the Company became a registered broker/dealer in securities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, to provide private placement services on a best efforts basis, mergers, acquisitions consulting, and other corporate finance advisory services. The Company is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") and the Securities Investors Protection Corporation ("SIPC").

The Company does not carry security accounts for customers and does not perform custodial functions relating to customer securities. A few clients makes up a large percentage of the Company's revenue.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Accounts receivable is stated at face value with no allowance for doubtful accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is not considered necessary because probable uncollectible accounts are immaterial.

Furniture and equipment are stated at cost. Repairs and maintenance to these assets are charged to expense as incurred; major improvements enhancing the function and/or useful life are capitalized. When items are sold or retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gains or losses arising from such transactions are recognized. Furniture and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives of five (5) to seven (7) years. The Company uses double declining method of depreciation.

Organizational costs are being amortized on a straight-line basis over 60 months.

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. For the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company charged \$3,491, to other operating expenses for advertising costs.

The Company receives advisory fees in accordance with terms stipulated in its engagement contracts. Financial advisory fees are recognized as earned according to the fee schedule stipulated in the client's engagement contracts.

Note 1: GENERAL AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Company, with the consent of its Stockholders, has elected to be an S Corporation and, accordingly, has its income taxed under Sections 1361-1379 of the Internal Revenue Code. Subchapter S of the Code provides that the Stockholders, rather than the Company, are subject to tax on the Company's taxable income. Therefore, no provision or liability for Federal Income Taxes is included in these financial statements. The State of California has similar regulations, although there exists a provision for a minimum Franchise Tax and tax rate of 1.5% over the minimum Franchise Fee of \$800.

The Company has elected to report the statement of changes in stockholders' equity without disclosing the accumulated adjustment account and other equity accounts pertinent to an S Corporation. There is no financial impact to these financial statements.

Note 2: FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT, NET

Furniture & equipment are recorded at cost and summarized by major classifications as follows:

• •			Depreciable
			Life Years
Furniture & fixtures	\$	17,586	5-7
Equipment		40,243	5
Subtotal		57,829	
Less: accumulated depreciation		(28,121)	
Furniture & equipment, net	<u>\$</u>	29,708	

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2007, was \$9,183.

Note 3: ORGANIZATION COSTS, NET

Organization costs at December 31, 2007, are shown at net of accumulated amortization:

			Amortization
			Periods
Organization costs	\$	503	5 years
Less accumulated amortization		(378)	
Organization costs, net	\$	125	

Amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2007, was \$100.

Note 4: 401(K) AND DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

The Company has two different retirement plans. The Company has a qualified 401(k) Pension Plan (the "Plan") that currently has no employer matching contribution. There are certain eligibility requirements.

In January of 2005, the Company initiated a defined benefit pension plan which allows the company to make contributions for its employees. All employees, 21 years of age or older, are eligible to participate in this plan, provided they have been employed for more than one (1) year of service. The Company's profit sharing contributions are discretionary and are determined each year by the Company. The Company recorded contributions of \$201,954, for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Note 5: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's lease agreement for office space is in the name of its two shareholders and the Company and is guaranteed by both Shareholders. The Company absorbs the entire expense of this lease.

Note 6: INCOME TAXES

As discussed in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Note 1), the Company has elected the S Corporate tax status, therefore no federal income tax provision is provided. The tax provision of \$800 is the California franchise tax.

Note 7: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

The Company entered into a lease agreement for office space under a non-cancellable lease on December 31, 2003. A second amendment commenced on February 1, 2007, and expires January 31, 2010.

Future minimum lease payments under the lease are as follows:

Year ending December 31,		<u>Amount</u>
2008	\$	40,286
2009		41,897
2010		3,503
2011 & thereafter		
Total	<u>\$</u>	85 <u>,686</u>

Total rent expense for the year ended December 31, 2007, was \$37,365.

Note 7: <u>COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES</u> (Continued)

Contingencies

The Company maintains bank accounts at a financial institution. These accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Commission ("FDIC"), up to \$100,000. At times during the year ended December 31, 2007, cash balances held in that financial institution were in excess of the FDIC's insured limit. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and management believes that it has placed its cash on deposit with a financial institution that is financially stable.

Note 8: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments

In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 155 ("SFAS 155"), "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, an amendment of FASB statements No. 133 and 140." The statement allows financial instruments that have embedded derivatives to be accounted for as a whole (eliminating the need to bifurcate the derivative from its host) as long as the entire instrument is valued on a fair value basis. SFAS 155 also resolves and clarifies other specific issues contained in SFAS 133 and 140. The statement is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2006. The adoption of SFAS 155 has not had a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

In June 2006 the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. 48 ("FIN 48"), "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 requires that the Company recognize in its financial statements the impact of a tax position if it is more likely than not that such position will be sustained on audit based on its technical merits. This interpretation also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The effective date of the provisions of FIN 48 for all nonpublic companies has been postponed to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect that it will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Note 8: <u>RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS</u> (Continued)

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 ("SFAS 157"), "Fair Value Measurements". The statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the Board having previously concluded in those pronouncements that fair value is a relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect the pronouncement will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Retirement Plans

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—an amendment of FASB Statements Nos. 87, 106, and 132(R)" ("SFAS 158"). SFAS 158 requires companies to recognize on a prospective basis the funded status of their defined benefit pension and postretirement plans as an asset or liability and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur as a component of other comprehensive income, net of tax. The effective date of the pronouncement is a function of whether the Company's equity securities are traded publicly. If the entity has publicly traded securities, the effective date is for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. Entities without publicly traded securities must adopt the standard for fiscal years ending after June 15, 2007. Adoption of the new standard has not had a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Fair Value Option

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 ("SFAS 159"), "Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115". SFAS 159 is expected to expand the use of fair value accounting but does not affect existing standards which require certain assets or liabilities to be carried at fair value. The objective of this pronouncement is to improve financial reporting by providing companies with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. Under SFAS 159, a company may choose at specified election dates, to measure eligible items at fair value and report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect that it will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Note 9: NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change day to day, but by December 31, 2007, the Company had net capital of \$151,724 which was \$146,724 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000; and the Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness (\$73,003) to net capital was 0.48:1, which is less than the 15 to 1 maximum ratio.

Note 10: RECONCILIATION OF AUDITED NET CAPITAL TO UNAUDITED FOCUS

There is a \$108,499 difference between the computation of net capital under net capital SEC Rule 15c3-1 and the corresponding unaudited FOCUS part IIA.

Net capital per unaudited schedule		\$ 43,225
Adjustments:		
Retained earnings	\$ 91,159	
Non-allowable assets	 <u> 17,340</u>	
Total adjustments		 108,499
Net capital per audited statements		\$ <u>151,724</u>

CenterPoint M&A Advisors, Inc. Schedule I - Computation of Net Capital Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1 As of December 31, 2007

Computation of net capital

Stockholders' equity Common stock Additional paid-in capital Retained earnings	\$	2,000 48,000 146,321		
Total stockholders' equity			\$	196,321
Less: Non-allowable assets				
Accounts receivable		(12,500)		
Furniture & equipment		(29,708)		
Prepaid expenses		(961)		
Security deposits		(1,303)		
Organization costs		(125)		
Total non-allowable assets				(44,597)
Net capital	•			151,724
Computation of net capital requirements				
Minimum net capital requirements				
6 2/3 percent of net aggregate indebtedness	\$	4,867		
Minimum dollar net capital required	\$	5,000		
				5 000
Net capital required (greater of above)				5,000
Excess net capital			<u>\$</u>	146,724
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital		0.48: 1		

There was a \$108,499 difference between net capital shown here and net capital as reported on the Company's unaudited Form X-17A-5 report dated December 31, 2007. See Note 10.

CenterPoint M&A Advisors, Inc. Schedule II - Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 As of December 31, 2007

A computation of reserve requirements is not applicable to CenterPoint M&A Advisors, Inc. as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(i).

CenterPoint M&A Advisors, Inc. Schedule III - Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 As of December 31, 2007

Information relating to possession or control requirements is not applicable to CenterPoint M&A Advisors, Inc. as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(i).

CenterPoint M&A Advisors, Inc.

Supplementary Accountant's Report

on Internal Accounting Control

Report Pursuant to 17a-5

For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Board of Directors
CenterPoint M&A Advisors, Inc.:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of CenterPoint M&A Advisors, Inc. (the Company), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
- 2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgements by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

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Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2007, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Breard & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

Brearl + associates, Inc

Northridge, California February 23, 2008

